

In the Specification:

Amend the paragraph at page 15, beginning at line 4, as follows:

As best seen in Figure 9B, the corner-cutting end portions 49 (49a, 49b) are adapted to cut two of the radiused corners “r” shown in Figure 8B. Turning to Figures 12A and 12B, showing the knife 60 in more detail, the knife has at least one corner-cutting edge “CE₁” for this purpose. It is advantageous, however, to provide the knife 60 with four corner-cutting edges “CE₁,” “CE₂,” “CE₃,” and “CE₄,” so that the knife carries a multitude of replacement edges and so that a symmetry is provided in the knife so that the knife is suitable for use in either end portion 49. However, any number of corner-cutting edges (or cutting edges) may be provided. Preferably, the four corner-cutting edges are disposed with respect to one another with 90 degree rotational symmetry as shown; generally, it is preferable to provide “n” cutting edges with 360/n degree rotational symmetry.

Amend the paragraph at page 18, beginning at line 3, as follows:

The knives 50 and screws 54 of the center portion 47 of the planer head 46 are preferably oriented as shown in Figure 10. Referring to Figure 11, the ~~The~~ gib 62 associated with the pocket wall 61c defines an orientation of an axis “TA_a” in the plane of the back surface 60a (Figure 12A) of the knife 60 as installed in the hub 58. This orientation can be specified as an angle θ_{1a} relative to a radial line “RL_a” extending through the axis of rotation “R” of the head.

The angle θ_{1a} establishes the axis "TA_a." The angle θ_{1a} is optimized to provide a desired angle of attack for the knife and is preferably in the range of 10 - 30 degrees.

Amend the paragraph at page 19, line 20 and ending on page 20, line 5:

With additional reference to Figure 10, it is recognized that to leave the outer edges OE (Figure 14A) of the knives 60 available for indexing to the center portion 47 (particularly, the sidewall 53a) as described above, ~~the end portions 49~~ the knives 60_{DRY} and 60_{GREEN} can be shifted relative to one another as shown in Figure 14C (compare with Figure 14A). Outer edges OE of both knives remain positioned to contact the sidewall 53a (Figure 10) of the center portion 47, so that the same center portion can be used. Outer edges OE_{DRY} and OE_{GREEN} are shifted relative to one another, and this shift can be accommodated by modification of the end portions 49.

Amend the paragraph at page 22, beginning at line 10, as follows:

Each of these line segments ~~are~~ is angled, as are all of the line segments "LS," with respect to the plane of the front side 60a of the knife, by a substantially fixed angle γ that is preferably in the range of 25 - 40 degrees. The angle γ is referred to herein as an "attack relief angle" to distinguish it from the alignment relief angle described earlier. ~~The attack relief angle is often referred to in the art simply as "relief."~~ As can be seen in Figure 16B for example, the attack relief angle γ is defined between the line segments LS and the undersurface 60a (Figure 12A) of the knife.

Amend the paragraph beginning at page 22, line 15 and ending on page 23, line 2 as follows:

~~The attack relief angle can be better understood with reference to Figures 17A and 17B.~~
Referring to Figure 17A, a schematic drawing of an elongate article of lumber 45 is shown being cut or chipped by a knife 75 rotating in the direction indicated and defining a cutting arc "Rc."
The knife 75 corresponds to the face-cutting knife 50 of the center portion 47 of the planer head 46 shown in Figure 10. The article 45 extends along an elongate axis "EA_{LUMBER}." An ~~attack~~ relief angle $[[\gamma_L]] \Delta_L$ with respect to the elongate axis having some nonzero magnitude must be provided to avoid hammering the wood with an undersurface "US" (or 60a in Figure 12A) of the knife 75. Such hammering deleteriously affects the surface finish provided by the knife.

Amend the paragraph on page 23, beginning at line 3, as follows:

Figure 17B views the article of wood shown in Figure 17A from a direction perpendicular to the axis "EA_{LUMBER}." The knife 75 is omitted, but a corner-cutting knife 77 according to the present invention is shown. The knife 77 has a front side 60a and two outer contours OCa and OCb as described above. The line segment "LS_L" in Figure 17B corresponds to the line segment "LS_{16B}" in Figure 16B and, therefore, provides an attack relief angle γ as shown in Figure 16B. Thence, ~~attack relief~~ line segments LS are provided by the knife 77 in the longitudinal direction, i.e., the direction of "EA_{LUMBER}" ~~is provided by the knife 77.~~ EA_{LUMBER}.

Amend the paragraph at page 23, beginning at line 10, as follows:

An outstanding advantage of the knife 77 is that the knife 77 also provides ~~attack relief~~ line segments LS oriented in the transverse direction " T_{LUMBER} ." Particularly, the line segment " LS_T " shown in Figure 17B corresponds to the line segment " LS_{16D} " in Figure 16D and, therefore, provides an attack relief angle γ as shown in Figure 16D. Moreover, according to the present invention, the knife 77 provides an attack relief angle of γ in every and all intermediate directions. In the preferred embodiment of the invention the attack relief angle is constant over the surface "Fb" (Figure 16A) as mentioned above; however, this is not essential.